

RUMANIA / Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry. G-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 23, 1958, 77625.

Author : Papafil, E. Papafil, M., and Macovei, V.

Inst : Iasi University.

Title : Reactions of Chlorooxamides with Aromatic
Amines.

Orig Pub: An Stiint Univ Iasi, Sec 1-2, No 1-2, 251-256
(1956) (in Rumanian with summaries in French and
Russian).

Abstract: In their search for reagents suitable for the de-
tection and quantitative determination of certain
metals in the form of complex compounds as well
as for the purpose of studying the bacteriocidal
activity of the above complexing agents, the
authors have synthesized compounds of the type
 $\text{ArN} = \text{C}(\text{NHAr}')\text{C}(\text{NHAr}') = \text{NAr}$ (III) by the reac-

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RUMANIA / Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic
Chemistry.

G-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 23, 1958, 77625.

Abstract: tion of ArNH_2 (I) with $\text{ArN} = \text{C}(\text{Cl})\text{C}(\text{Cl}) = \text{NAr}$ (II).
II is obtained by the action of PCl_5 on ArNHCOCONHAr .
Preparation: 15 gms II ($\text{Ar} = \text{C}_6\text{H}_5$) and 49 gms I
($\text{Ar}' = 2\text{-CH}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_4$) in 150 ml C_6H_6 are heated to
 100° for 3 hrs, after which the solution is
allowed to cool and is filtered. The solvent is
distilled from the filtrate by steam distillation
and the solidifying residue is dissolved in ben-
zene from which III is precipitated with ligroin
($\text{Ar} = \text{C}_6\text{H}_5$, $\text{Ar}' = 2\text{-CH}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_4$ (IIIa)), yield 58%,
mp $169\text{-}170^\circ$ (from alcohol). A similar procedure
is used in the preparation of the following III
derivatives (Ar , Ar' , the heating time in hrs,
the yield in %, and the mp in $^\circ\text{C}$ are given in that

Card 2/3

PAPAFIL, E.; PAPAFIL, M.; KLEINSTEIN, A.; GABE, I.; MACOVEI, V.

Research on the structure of the Cu-diphenyl-di-p-tolylxalamidine
compound. Anal St Jassy I 10 no.2:115-124 '64.

1. Laboratory of General and Physical Chemistry, "Al. I. Cuza"
University. Submitted May 28-June 1, 1964.

RUMANIA

CHERCIU, I., Dr, Maj, and MACOVESCU, Al., Dr, Col [affiliation not given]

"The Disinfection of Potable Water in Inhabited Areas with Small Water Supply Centers."

Bucharest, Revista Sanitara Militara, Vol 62, No 1, Jan-Feb 66, pp 161-168.

Abstract: The authors describe three types of chlorination apparatus suitable for small water purification stations. The devices, which are simple to construct, are of the Ciurdareanu -Gross, Strauss-Gross-Ciurdareanu, and Herscovici-Cherciu types.

Includes 5 figures and 8 Rumanian references. -- Manuscript submitted 3 April 1964.

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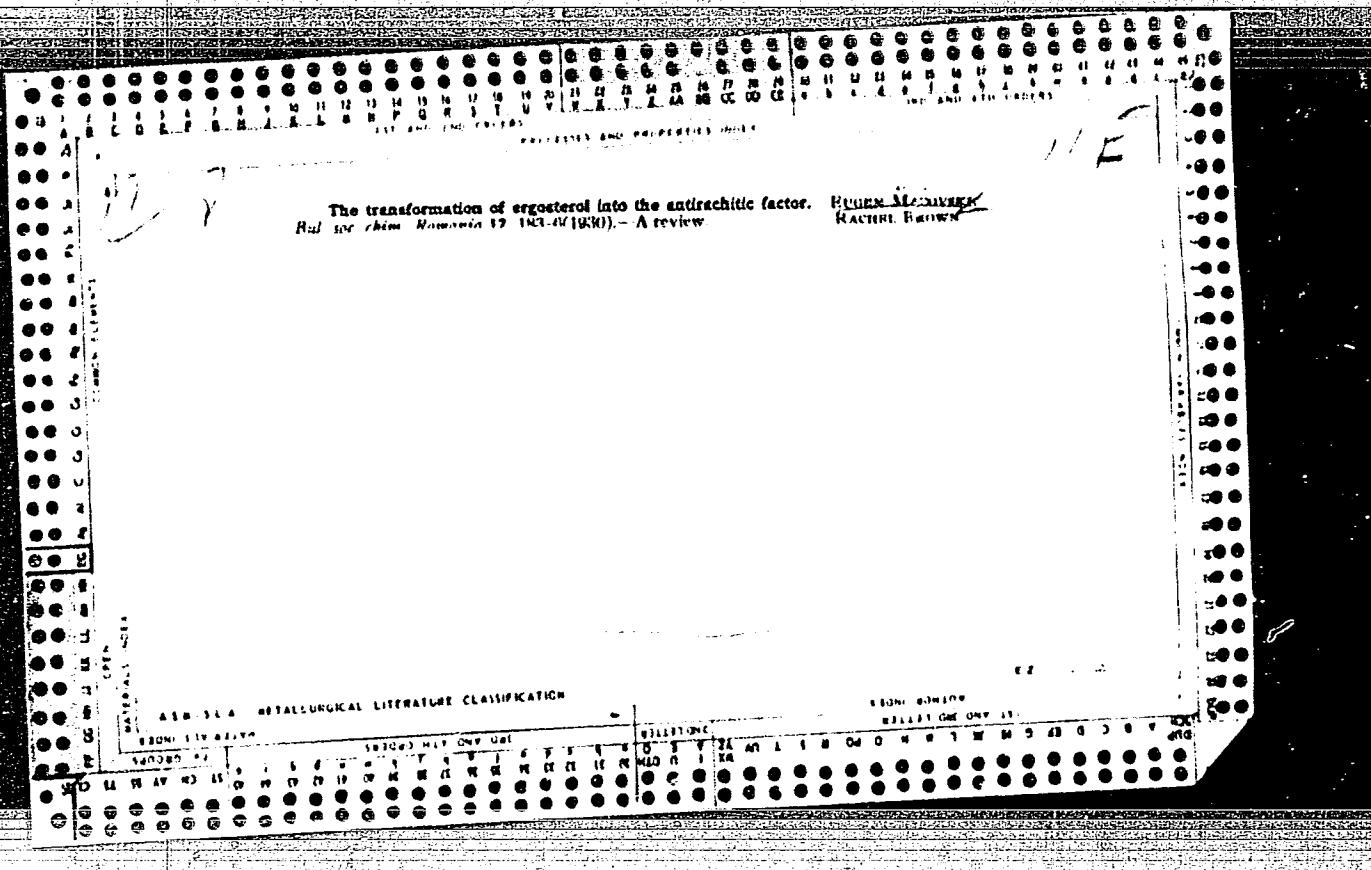
"Effect of Bean Digest on the Survival of Pathogenic Bacteria on the Microbial Flora in the Human Stomach." 1966; Vol. 62, No. 3, May-June 1966;

Bucharest, Revista Sanitara Militara, Vol. 62, No. 3, May-June 1966; pp. 363-366

Abstract: Report on the discovery that the digest of beans is an excellent medium for culturing the most fastidious pathogens which were always thought to grow only in media supplemented with blood or serum. Table. Manuscript received 5 September 1965.

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- 34 -



BC

R-3

Syntheses in the homoscarin series. IV.
Bromo-derivatives of pyridine homoscarin. E. MACQUAILL and E. RAKONTIANU (Bul. Soc. Stiinte Cluj, 1835, 8, 272-318; Chem. Zentr., 1936, I, 2363).— C_6H_5N and CH_2CHCH_2Br in C_6H_6 afford allylpyridinium bromide (pyridine homoscarin bromide) (I), m.p. 86–88°, which with 2 Br in EtOH yields β -dibromopropylpyridinium bromide (II), m.p. 142–143°; this with 2 Br on (I) with 4 Br yields β -dibromo-

propylpyridinium dibromomethide, m.p. 77-79°.
(II) with KI yields *β*-dibromopropylpyridinium iodide, b.p. 115-118° (decomp.), which with 2 Br yields *β*-dibromopropylpyridinium dibromoiodide, m.p. 93-94°. H. N. R.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001031320005-6"

101 AND 102 CECERI
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX
OC

Influence of high temperatures on cracking gases obtained from Rumanian petroleum (Moreni). C. Candea and E. Kacavski (Bull. sci. Ecole polytechn. Timisoara, 1936, 6, 305-315; Chem. Zentr., 1936, II, 2834).--The gases when polymerised in a Cu tube at 750-800° yielded chiefly aromatic hydrocarbons. The yield of olefines (I) decreases and that of H₂ increases with rising temp. and increasing reaction time and hence cracked products must be rapidly removed from the reaction zone to ensure a gas rich in(I).
A. H. C.

B-1-3

AIA-11A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ECONOMICS

TECHNICAL

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Ga

The transformation of some functions in the α -position in the stilbene synthesis. Eugen Macovski and Coleda Bachmeyer (Univ. Bucharest). *Ber.* **77B**, 487-84 (1944); cf. *C.A.* **38**, 4819. - As previously reported, 2,6-Me₂(O₂N)C₆H₃CN (I) and 2,5-Me(O₂N)C₆H₃CONH₂ (II) condense with Benz and α -O₂NCH₂CHO in the presence of NaOMe at 37° but give, instead of the expected 2-cyano-stilbene or 2-stilbenecarboxamide, the acid (from I) and the acid (from II). This is not due to the hydrolytic action of the NaOMe but, as was shown, is related to the mechanism of the stilbene synthesis itself. The study of this remarkable transformation has now been extended to the synthesis with other aromatic aldehydes. When 0.5 g. I and 0.46 g. α -O₂NCH₂CHO in 32 cc. MeOH were treated with 0.00 g. Na in 0.5 cc. MeOH and allowed to stand at 37° in a well-stoppered flask, the reddish soln soon began to deposit a greenish ppt., which, after 24 hrs, was crystall. from a little PhNO₂, giving yellow needles of 4,4'-dinitro-2-stilbenecarboxamide (III), turns reddish at 280°, m. 304° to a red liquid, difficultly sol. in hot glacial AcOH and in cold PhNO₂ but easily sol. in hot PhNO₂ at 250° to a red-brown liquid, is obtained in the same way from II and the aldehyde with NaOMe allowed to stand several days at 37° or refluxed 1 hr. In the same way were obtained the following analogs of III: 3',4-dinitro-4,4'-methylenedioxystilbene (IV), mixt. of large orange needles and a relatively small amt. of a lemon-yellow substance (apparently 2 forms of the same compd.) convertible into each

other, depending on the solvent; from AmOH there always seps.; the yellow form, which begins to turn orange around 270°, sinters about 290°, and m. around 300°; from PhNO₂, the orange form (seps.); 2',4-dinitro-4,4'-methylendioxystilbene, seps. from AmOH in a yellow form, darkens at 200°, m. 293° (decomp.); and from PhNO₂ in orange-yellow needles. Although 4-nitro-2-cyanostilbenes can be prep'd. in the presence of piperidine (V) at elevated temps. (*C.A.* **33**, 1294), the reaction of I with the above aldehydes followed a different course, as reported in the following abstr. Only with piperonal (0.82 g.) and 1 g. I at 110° treated with 3 drops V and heated 2 hrs. at 120° was there obtained 4-nitro-4,4'-methylendioxystyrene (VI, m. 191°, red needles from glacial AcOH or xylene, m. 191° from AmOH a yellow form also seps.), hydrolyzed to III by refluxing in 250 cc. MeOH and 10 cc. KОН, slowly adding during the boiling 1 cc. of 50% KOH. Another simpler way of confirming the structures of the above amides would be their prep'n. directly from II. The use of NaOMe as condensing agent is not advisable, however, because previous experience had shown that in these cases further transformation of the amide group had to be reckoned with. Three other condensation methods were therefore tried: (1) with V without a solvent at room temp.; and (2) without any added substance at elevated temp.; by method (1) no definite product could be isolated because at 140-60° the nitro aldehydes apparently reacted with the V and not with the II; even piperonal did not react with the II. In method (2) there were formed, after a time, cryst. compds. with properties and compns. fundamentally different from those of the stilbenes; these compds., in whose formation V as well as the II and the

aldehyde, participates are described in the following abstr. Method (3) (at about 100°) also did not yield stilbenes but white *N,N'*-benzylidenedibenzamides, *N,N'*-(*p*-Nitrobenzylidene)bis[5-nitro-2-methylbenzamide], crystals from Pb(NO₃)₂, turns yellowish about 230°, m. 272° (partial decompn.); *m*-nitro isomer, m. 270° from Pb(NO₃)₂; 3,5-methylenedioxy analog, sinters around 245°, m. 257° (decompn.) from Pb(NO₃)₂-xylene; *N,N'*-benzylidenebis[5-nitro-2-methylbenzamide], from BaCl₂ and II, needles from AcOH, m. 250°. At none of these methods gave the stilbencarboxamides, II was condensed with the aldehydes in MeOH in the presence of MeONa at 37° but no crystals sepd. even after long standing. As was expected from the earlier work, the acids instead of the amides had been formed and were obtained, although in not particularly good yields, by pptn. from the reaction mixt. with mineral acids. The following 3-stilbencarboxylic acids were obtained in this way: 4,4'-dinitro, yellow needles from Pb(NO₃)₂, m. 250° to a red liquid, also obtained when the reaction mixt. was refluxed 1 hr.; 3',4-dinitro, light yellow, m. 253° from xylene; 4-nitro-4',5'-methylenedioxy, small red needles with isolated larger, light yellow crystals from toluene or xylene, m. about 185°; 3',4-dinitro-4',5'-methylenedioxy, yellow crystals from glacial AcOH, m. around 270° (decompn.). C. A. R.

GJ

N-(*o*-1-Piperidylbenzyl)benzamides. Eugen Macovski and Coralia Bachmeyer (Univ. Bucharest). *Ber.* 77B, 495-501 (1941); cf. preceding abstr.. In the attempt to condense 2,6-Me(O,N)C₆H₄C₆H₃(I) with aromatic aldehydes in MeOH and in the presence of piperidine (II) at about 37° there were obtained with BrII, *m*- and *p*-O₂N₂C₆H₄CHO, and piperonal cryst. compds. (III) whose empirical compns. corresponded to those of the expected 2-stilbene-carboanilides (IV) + 1 mol. II. It was at first thought the II had added at the aromatic double bond, but when the III were heated to 150° and higher they decompt. with liberation of II without yielding the IV. Efforts to obtain the III by the action of II on stilbenes in NaOMe soln. at 37° were unsuccessful. These expts. could not be made with the 4-nitro-2-stilbene-carboanilides because they are practically insol. in MeOH at 37°, and the 4,4'-dinitro-anilide was accordingly used, but it was unchanged even by long treatment with excess of II. To det. whether in the III the I is attached to the aldehyde through the C atom of the Me group it was attempted to hydrolyze the III. They proved to be quite stable toward dil. alkalies

and water but dil. HCl dissolved and cleaved them into their original components on boiling, indicating that the Me group of I was not involved in the condensation, and that nitrobenzamide should yield similar products. Such proved to be the case. Since BrNH₂ reacted similarly, the NO₂ group is also not involved. Hence the benzamides are attached to the other components through their CONH₂ group. As simple fusion of I with aldehydes gives N,N'-benzylidenebenzamides (preceding abstr.), and II and BrII yield C₆H₅CH(C₆H₄NO₂)₂ (Lam, *Ber.* 17, 678 (1884)), the III should have structures of the type RCO-NHCH(C₆H₄NO₂)R'. The following substituted N-(*o*-1-piperidylbenzyl)-3-nitro-2-methylbenzamides were prep'd. (substituent on the ring of the benzyl group given). *4-nitro*, from 0.25 g. I, 0.21 g. *p*-O₂N₂C₆H₄CHO, and 12 drops (about 0.17 cc.) II in 10 cc. MeOH allowed to stand some days at 37° in a well-stoppered flask, needles from toluene, m. 208° to a brown liquid, dissolves in alc. only after long boiling and does not sep. but again on cooling; *3-nitro*, m. 188.9° (partial decompr.); *3,4-methylenediox*, m. 174°; *unsubstituted* (from BrII), m. 178° to a yellow liquid. N-(*o*-1-Piperidylbenzyl)-3-nitrobenzamides: *4-nitro*, darkens 186°, m. 190° to a brown liquid; *3-nitro*, darkens about 190°, m. 195° to a red-brown liquid; *unsubstituted*, m. 150° from benzene. N-(*o*-1-Piperidylbenzyl)benzamides: *4-nitro*, m. 203° from RIOH; *3-nitro*, turns yellow 105°, m. 100° to a yellow-brown liquid; *3,4-methylenediox*, needles from benzene, m. 155.0°; *unsubstituted*, needles from benzene, m. 148.9°. C A R

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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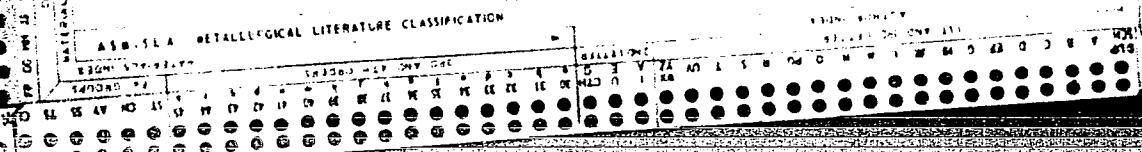
E-27 100-100000

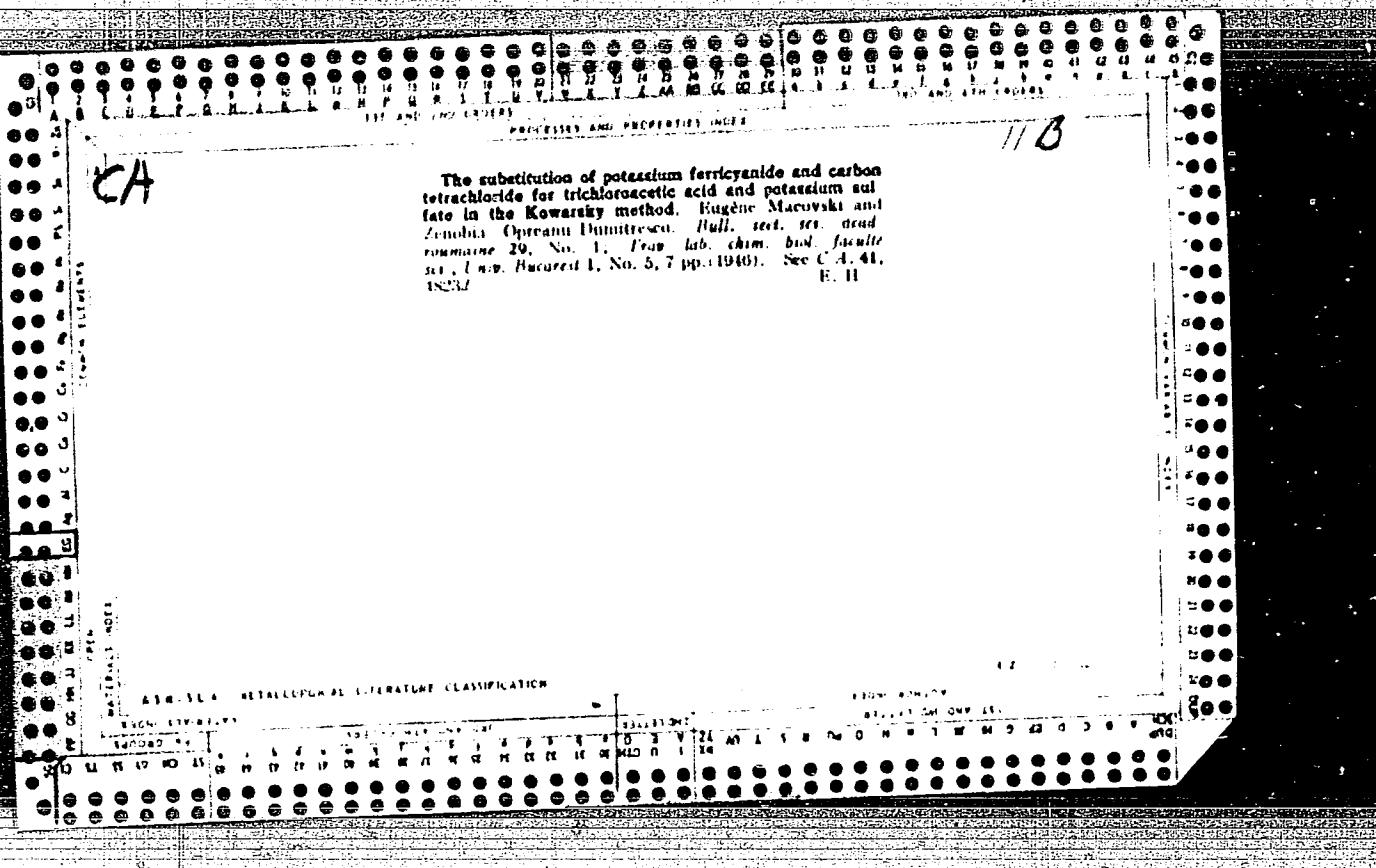
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 The transformation of some groups in the ortho position
 during the stilbene synthesis. II. Eugen Macovski and

Contella Bachmeyer. *Bull. sect. sci. acad. Roumaine* 28
 413-25; *Trans. lab. chim. biol., Facultatea Univ. Bucarest*
 1, No. 2, 13 pp. (1940); cf. C.A. 34, 4819; 40, 4738^a; 42,
 5442^b.—The hydrolysis of nitriles to amides and of amides
 to acids in the ortho position during the stilbene synthesis
 is not due to the action of the NaOMe employed but is
 connected with the mechanism of the stilbene synthesis.
 $2,5\text{-Me}(\text{O}_2\text{N})\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CN}$ (I) with β - and m - $\text{O}_2\text{NC}_6\text{H}_4\text{CHO}$
 in the presence of NaOMe at 37° gives 4,4'-dinitro (III),
 m. 304°, and 3',4-dinitro-2-stilbene-carboxamide (IV),
 m. 272°. BzH with piperonal and 6-nitropiperonal gives
 4',5'-methylenedioxy-4-nitro- (V), m. 300° (decompn.),
 and 4',5'-methylenedioxy-2',4-dinitro-2-stilbene-carbox-
 amide (VI), m. 248°, using NaOMe at 37°. I with piper-
 oyal-2-cyano-4-nitrostilbene (VII), m. 191°. Hydrolysis
 of VII by the KOH-H₂O₂ method gives V. Heating 2,5-
 $\text{Me}(\text{O}_2\text{N})\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CONH}_2$ (II) with the corresponding alde-
 hydes in the absence of solvent or catalyst gave the follow-
 ing *N,N'*-*(R-hexylidene)bis(2-methyl-5-nitrobenzamides)*
 (R given): *m*- O_2N , m. 270°; p - O_2N , m. 272°; 4,5-methylene-
 dioxy m. 257° (decompn.); *H* m. 233°. Condensation

of II with the appropriate aldehydes in the presence of
 NaOMe at 37° gave the following 2-stilbene-carboxylic
 acids: 4,4'-dinitro m. 256°; 3',4-dinitro m. 235°; 4',5'-
 methylenedioxy-4-nitro m. 185°; 4',5'-methylenedioxy-
 2',4-dinitro m. 279° (decompn.). III. The mechanism
 of the transformation—a new intramolecular rearrange-
 ment. Eugen Macovski and Julia Georgescu. *Bull. sect.
 sci. acad. Roumaine* 29, 139-47; *Trans. lab. chim. biol.,
 Facultatea sci. Univ. Bucarest* 1, No. 7, 9 pp. (1940).—A
 mechanism is presented explaining the hydrolysis of CN
 and CONH₂ groups in the ortho position of toluene during
 the base-catalyzed reaction with aromatic aldehydes to
 form stilbenes.

J. E. Lester





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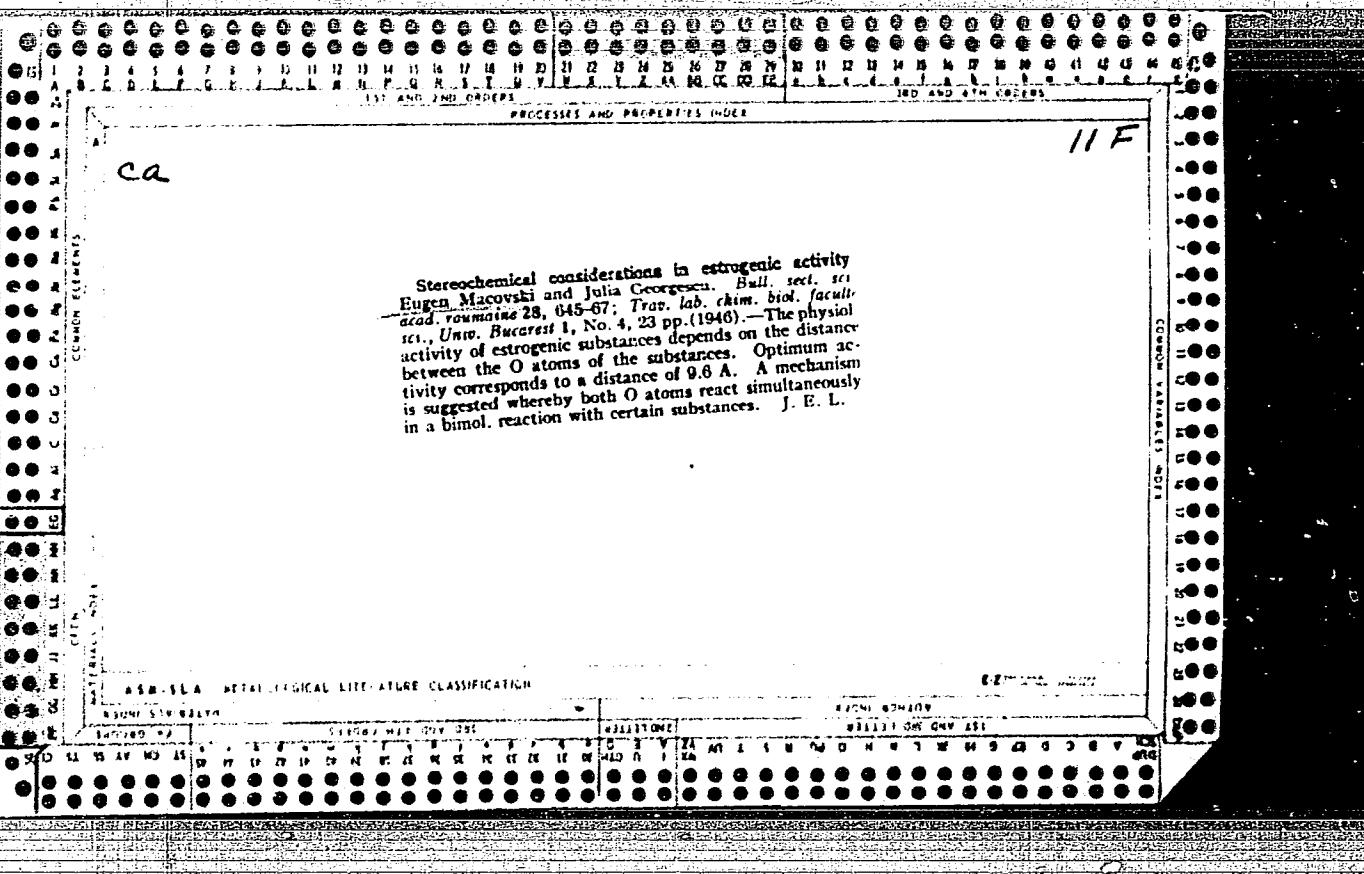
11 G

Artificial gills as an aid in studies on the permeability of living membranes. V. The penetration of butyl alcohol through a cellophane membrane. Eugen Macovsky and Victoria Zinca. *Bull. sect. sci. acad. române* 29, 235-43; cf. *C.A.* 37, 5740^a (1943); 39, 558^b. An app. is described by which the passage of butyl alc. through a cellophane membrane is measured. Butyl alc. penetrates the membrane in accordance with Fick's diffusion law. VI. The penetration of methyl violet through a cellophane membrane. Eugen Macovsky and Ana Jivânescu. *Ibid.* 290-302. -Methyl violet does not diffuse through a cellophane membrane according to Fick's law, but by combining the diffusion law with Ostwald-Freundlich's isotherm adsorption law, the new expression $c/C^a = K$, represents the exptl. observed facts. Through *Trav. lab. chim. biol. faculte sci. Univ. Bucarest* 1, No. 8, 9 pp (in German), No. 9, 23 pp. (1940) (in French). Bruno Vassel

ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

C-27772-10007

CLASS SYMBOL	SCIENTIFIC SUBJECT	GENERAL SUBJECT	CLASS NUMBER
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COMPOSITION ELEMENTS

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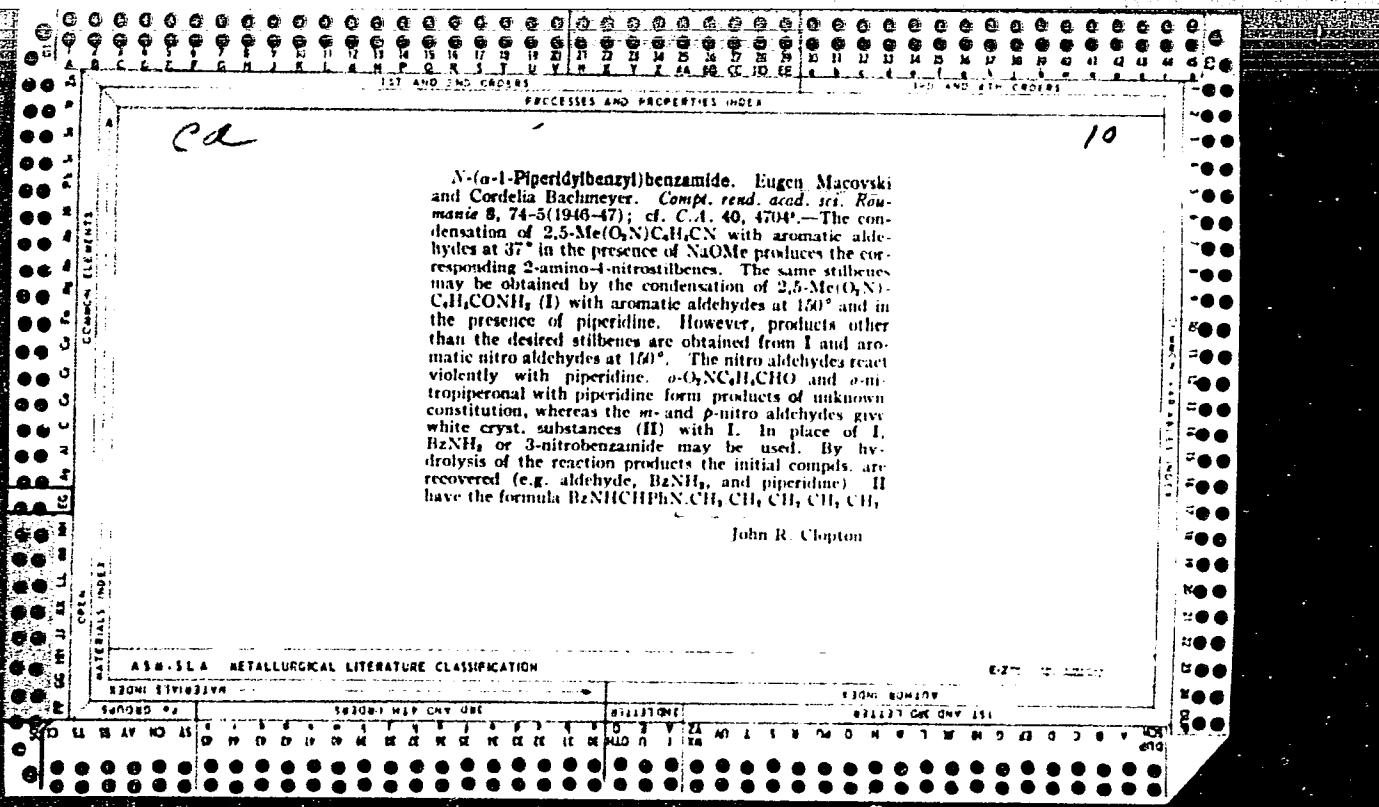
Codensation of 3-methyl-*n*-nitrobenzonitrile and 3-methyl-6-nitrobenzamide with benzaldehyde. Eugen Macovski and Iuliu Georgescu. *Bull. stat. sci. acad. Române* **28**, 354-62. *Trans. lab. chim. hid., Facultatea de Chimie, Bucarest* 1, No. 1, 9 pp.(1940), cf. C.A. **37**, 5951g.

Nitration of *m*-MeC₆H₄CN gives a mixt. of 3-methyl-6-nitrobenzonitrile (I), m. 92°, and isomeric nitro compds removable by steam distn. The distillate with KOH-H₂O₂ gives 3-methyl-2-nitrobenzamide (II), m. 102°, and 3-methyl-5-nitrobenzamide (III), m. 166°. Heating II with Br₂H 2 hrs. at 100° gives *N,N'*-benzylidenebis(3-methyl-2-nitrobenzamide), m. 243°. III gives *N,N'*-benzylidenebis(3-methyl-5-nitrobenzamide), m. 235.7°. I with KOH-H₂O₂ gives 3-methyl-6-nitrobenzamide (IV), m. 170-7°, not hydrolyzed by alc. NaOMe at 37°. Br₂H converts IV into *N,N'*-benzylidenebis(3-methyl-6-nitrobenzamide), m. 203°. IV with Br₂H in the presence of pyridine at 100° gives 3-carbamyl-4-nitrostilbene (V), m. 241°. Hydrolysis of 3-cyano-4-nitrostilbene by KOH-H₂O₂ and condensation of IV with Br₂H in the presence of NaOEt at 37° also give V.

J. E. Leffler

A.S.E. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SCIENTIFIC SUBJECT	SEARCHED	SEARCHED AND INDEXED																	
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Transformation of some organic groups in the ortho position during the synthesis of stilbenes. Eugen Macynski and Julia Georgescu (Facultatea de Chimie, Bucuresti, Romania). *Compt. rend. acad. sci. Roumanie* 8, 75-4 (1946-47); *c. A.* 38, 4813. — During the condensation of 2,5-Me(O₂N)C₆H₄CN with aromatic aldehydes in the presence of MeONa (at 37°) the corresponding 2-carbamyl-4-nitrostilbenes are obtained, whereas the condensation of 2,5-Me(O₂N)C₆H₄CONH₂ with the same aldehydes and under the same conditions gives the 2-carboxy-4-nitrostilbenes. There occurs an unexpected transformation of groups: the CN is transformed to a CONH₂ group in the former and the CONH₂ into a COOH group in the latter case. It is assumed that these addol-type condensations result in the formation of an intermediate HO compd. which then loses a mol. of water and gives the corresponding stilbene. The elimination of the mol. of water is brought about by the action of the OH ions of the alk. medium, which act upon the methylene group of the intermediate product, causing the liberation of a proton; this does not necessarily leave the mol. but is attracted to

the N atom of the CN group or the O atom of the CONH₂ group, resp., which are in the ortho position and, therefore, in close proximity. After departure of the proton the negatively charged methylenic C induces ionization of the neighboring OH group, leaving a pos. charge (CH_2^+). The adjacent methylenic C atoms with opposite charge form a double bond and give rise to stilbenes. The ionized OH group may not leave the mol., but instead joins also with the CN or CONH₂, along with the proton (H^+), to produce CONH₃ from CN or CO₂H from CONH₂, resp. The fixation of OH by CN or CONH₂ in the ortho position is very easy because the previously accepted proton has profoundly modified the nature of these groups by giving them a pos. charge. J. R. C.

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001031320005-6"

Benzylidene-1-piperidyl-N-benzamides Eugen Macovski and Coriolan Baciușteanu, *Bull. soc. sci. agric. Roumanie* 28, 542-54; *Trav. lab. chim. biol., Faculté sci. Univ. Bucarest* 1, No. 3, 13 pp. (1949); cf. *C.A.* 43, 14085. Condensation of 2,6-Me₂O₂NCH₂CONH₂ (I) with aromatic aldehydes gives the following condensation products, depending on the reaction conditions: in the presence of piperidine at 150°, 2-stilbenecarboxamides; in the presence of piperidine in MeOH at 37°, derivs. of benzylidene-1-piperidyl-N-benzamide, PhCH(NHBr)₂N.CH₂C-

$\text{H}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2$ (II); in the presence of NaOMe , the

free 2-stilbenecarboxylic acids; in the absence of any solvent or catalyst, the *N,N'*-benzylidenediamines. The following compds. were prep'd.: benzylidene-1-piperidyl(2-methyl-5-nitro-N-benzamide), m. 178°; its 4-nitrobenzylidene deriv., m. 208°, gives *p*-O₂NCH₂CHO, piperidine, and I with dil. HCl; the 3-nitrobenzylidene isomer, m. 188-9°; the 3,4-methylenedioxypybenzylidene analog, m. 174°; benzylidene-1-piperidyl(3-nitro-N-benzamide), m. 180°; its 4-nitrobenzylidene deriv., m. 190°; the 3-nitrobenzylidene isomer, m. 195°; II, m. 148-9°; its 4-nitrobenzylidene deriv., m. 203°; the 3-nitrobenzylidene isomer, m. 197-8°; the 3,4-methylenedioxypybenzylidene analog, m. 155-6°.

J. E. Loffler

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Investigation of the permeability of liquid membranes.
II. The diffusion of acetone through the separation surface
of water and toluene. Eugen Macovski and Maria My-
kietnic (Univ. Bucharest, Rumania). "Acad. Rep. Populară
Române, Bul. Științ. Al., 171-8 (1949) (French summary);
cf. Bull. soc. sci. acad. române 30, No. 8, 465 (1948).—
Acetone was observed to diffuse through the interface of
water and toluene by a photoelec. cell when colored and by a
specially constructed app. when colorless. The diffusion of
acetone is fast at the beginning of the expt. and slows down
gradually. It is not affected by injections of H_2O , which will
permit in the future the study of the interference of water-
sol. chem. compds. Gerhard Aufsager

195

CA

113

Investigation of new methods for biochemical diagnosis
1. Precipitation of proteins of human, normal, and cancerous
serums, by sulfosalicylic acid which diffuses from amyl al-
cohol into the serum. Eugen Macovski and Xenia Mâ-
mâligă. Acad. Rep. Populare Române, Bul. Stin., Sect.
A., 1, 501-3(1949)(French summary).—Sulfosalicylic acid
3% dissolved in AmOH was added to human blood serum
progressively dild. with water to produce progressive and
slow ppnt. of the different protein fractions. The ppnt.
fractions were detd. photoelectrometrically (and by li-
Lunge's model S.60, multiplex-galvanometer). The mark-
edly different results obtained with normal and cancerous
serums are reported in tables. Emanuel Merlinger

1951

C.A.

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The reduction of a few aromatic *m*-nitro amides with zinc
Eug. Macovski and Traian Rădulescu (Univ. Bucharest,
Rumania). *Acad. Rep. Populare Române, Bul. Stînt. A 1*
253-65 (1949) (French summary). -2,5-Me₂O₂N-C₆H₃CO
NH₂ (I) yields mostly the corresponding hydrazo compd.
(II), a small amt. of 2,5-Me₂H₂N-C₆H₃CONH₂ (III), and a
white cryst. Zn complex (IV) when reduced with Zn powder
in alc. CaCl₂. On addn. of a small amt. HCl, II is not
formed and instead the yields of III and IV increase remark-
ably. On addn. of more HCl, only IV was observed to ppt.
Analysis showed IV to be [Zn(C₆H₃ON₂)₂]Cl₂, which yields
III when treated with Na₂CO₃. Similarly *m*-O₂NC₆H₃CN
(V) yielded the corresponding compds. when reduced under
the conditions described above. *m*-O₂NC₆H₃CONH₂ (VI)
formed the hydrazo compd. in a neutral medium and the
white complex, [Zn(C₆H₃ON₂)₂]Cl₂ (VII), in the presence of
HCl. *m*-H₂NC₆H₃CONH₂ was obtained easily by heating
VII with Na₂CO₃. G. Aufeger

C.1

The mechanism of the formation of azoxy derivatives from nitro compounds under the influence of aromatic ketones. Eugen Macovski and Aurelia Petrescu (Univ. Bucharest, Romania). Acad. Rep. Populare Romane, Bul. Stiint. A., 1, 485-500 (1949) (French summary). - The reduction of nitro compds with aromatic ketones, as o benzoin (I), turin (II), anisoin (III), in alc. and in the presence of NaBH₄ proceeds as far as the N-arylhdroxylamine (IV), which is then dehydrogenated by atm. O₂ and partly transformed into the nitroso compd (V) and this in turn reacts with IV to give the corresponding azoxy compd. In the absence of air the reduction proceeds therefore to the corresponding arylhydroxylamine. Gérard Audaget
azoxy compd.

BR-

116

New methods for biochemical diagnosis. II. The diffusion of Acid Green from amyl alcohol into human normal and pathologic blood serums. Eugen Macurek and Catalina Demetrescu. Acad. Rep. Populare Române, Bul. Stînt. A., 1, 309-313 (1949); cf. C.A. 45, 7181c. To water-diluted serums from normal, hypersensitive, icteric, and cancerous persons 0.43% Acid Green dissolved in AmOH was added. The rate of diffusion of the colored acid into the serums was highest in cancerous and lowest in normal serums, and that of the other 2 was between cancerous and normal. E. M.

1951

MAOVSCHI, E.

"The works of N.A. Preobrajenschi in the field of the chemistry of alkalines." Tr. from the Russian. p. 17. (ANALELE ROMANO-SOVIETICE. SERIA CHIMIE, Vol. 1, seria a III-a, no. 3, Oct./Dec. 1953. Bucuresti.

SC: Monthly List of East European Acquisitions, Vol. 2, #8, Library of Congress
August, 1953, Uncl.

MACOVSKI, EUGEN

✓ The exosmosis of inorganic phosphorus in the grains of fall wheat A₁, during vernalization. Eugen Macovski and Viorica Parasitide. *Comun. acad. rep. populare Române* 5, 811-19(1955)(French summary).—The quantity of inorg. P that passes from the seeds into wafer is a function of the duration of the exosmosis and of vernalization. Three hrs, after vernalization was started the exosmosis of inorg. P decreased gradually, reaching a min. on the 12th day, then increased gradually reaching a max. at 25-9 days, after which it dropped abruptly. These variations are related to the processes involving hydrolysis and synthesis of org. P compds. in the seeds throughout the entire vernalization and may be used to serve as biochem. indexes. G. Gerard.

MACOVSKI, E.

Exosmosis as a means of research on the evolution of biochemical processes in seeds of cultivated plants and its role in stimulating and germinating these seeds. p. 1171. COMUNICARILE. Bucuresti. Vol. 5, no. 8, Aug. 1955.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress
Vol. 5, No. 7, July 1956.

H 14 CONSERV E

Preparation of a powder of crude hyaluronidase from sperm. Eugen Macovski and Mihai Carstea (Inst. Blochini Acad. Sci., Bucharest, Rumania). Compt. Acad. Rep. Populare Române 5, 1403-6 (1955). Crude hyaluronidase (I) was prep'd. from bull and stallion sperm by pptn. with acetone and AcOH. The ppt. is washed first with acetone, then with Et₂O, then dried in air and *in vacuo*. The result is a white powder which is partially sol. in water and in fresh sperm, and completely so in the solvents generally used for artificial insemination, like citrated egg yolk (II) and sterilized milk (III). The I from the bull is more active than the I from the stallion. Both kinds of I powder will keep their activity for 60 days, if kept in the dry state in a dark place. If one adds them to sperm in solns. in II or III, they will not be harmful to spermatozoa during the first 24 hrs.

— Werner Jarcho

No. 10

2

MACOVSKI, Eugen

No. 10

✓ The thermal coefficient of oxygen consumption, a biochemical index for the adaptation of grains of the various wheat varieties to the conditions of the environment. Eugen Macovski and Lucia Cristea (Inst. Biochem. Acad. Sci., Bucharest, Rumania). *Comun. acad. rep. populare Române* 5, 1487-71 (1955).—Four summer and 5 winter varieties of wheat were tested, and both groups have a different thermal coeff. of O consumption. This is due

simply to the various temp. conditions the wheat encounters in the fields. The results agree with the values for the temperature coeff. of respiration for leaves of summer and winter wheats as obtained by Sokolova (*Problemy Biokhimii v Michurinskoi Biologii*, Moscow-Leningrad 1, 119 (1949)).

2

MACOVSKI, EUGEN

Conductometric research on the excretion of electrolytes from the skin. Eugen Macovski and I. Soria Comorosan, Acad. rep. populară Romând, *Studiile cercetării chimice*, 4, 27-31 (1959).—The excretion of electrolytes from normal skin and affected and nonaffected skin in different skin diseases (eczema, psoriasis, leprosy, and scleredema) was studied. Constant values were found for normal skin, with higher values for males than females. In the case of skin diseases the results for nonaffected skin were of the same order as for normal skin, whereas in skin from affected areas the results were much higher or lower than for normal skin. M. A.

MACOVSKI, EUGEN

The influence of lecithin upon the penetration of procaine through liquid membranes: water-isooamyl alcohol. Eugen Macovski and Lilia Botvianescu (inst). Biochem. Acta (Den., Biokhimiya), 4, No. 1/2, 31-2 (1966). --By aid of the droplet method was studied *in vitro* the penetration of procaine (I) from aq. solns. of various concentrations into Iso-AmOH (II), both in the absence and presence of lecithin (III). Thus the action of III upon this phenomenon could be observed. The same expts. were repeated in acid and alk. solns., so as to find out something about the action of pH. It was found that the penetrating power of I into II increases with the increase of the concn. of I in the aq. soln., but this law of penetration is not proportional to the rise in concn. III favors the penetration of I into II, the higher the concn. of III in II. Acidification of the I soln. to pH 2 stops the penetration of I into II, independent of the absence or presence of III, and alkalinization to pH 11 enhances the penetration of I into II; here also the absence or presence of III does not change the phenomenon. The results therefore corroborate the *in vivo* expts. by Régnier, et al. (C.A. 34, 3018) who found that several local anesthetics show a weak effect in acid, and a strong one in alk. solns. This seems to indicate that I acts upon the organism by penetrating the lipides.

MACOVSKI, E.

The influence of lecithin on the penetration of novacaine through
a liquid membrane of water-isoamyl alcohol. p. 31.

STUDII SI CERCETARI DE CHIMIE

Vol. 4, no. 2, Jan/June 1956

Rumania

Source: EAST EUROPEAN LISTS Vol. 5, No. 10 Oct. 1956

MACOVSKI, E.; VASU, S.; CIRSTEANU, M.

Effect of ureases upon urea, and the β -amylases upon starch in the presence of some glucoprotein coacervates. In Russian. p. 279.

REVUE DE CHIMIE. JOURNAL OF CHEMISTRY. (Academia Republicii Populare Romane) Bucuresti, Rumania. Vol. 2, no. 2, 1957.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1959.

Uncl.

MAGOVSCHE, E.; ARMIT, L.; ROSENBERG, B.

Formation and behavior of the gelatin-gum-arabic coacervates in the presence
of the proteolytic ferments and digestive juices. In Russian. p. 287.

REVUE DE CHIMIE. JOURNAL OF CHEMISTRY. (Academia Republicii Populare Romane)
Bucuresti, Rumania. Vol. 2, no. 2, 1957.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 7, July 1959.

Uncl.

MACOVSCHI, E.

RUMANIA / Laboratory Equipment. Instrumentation.

F

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 3, 1959, 8079.

Author : Macovschi Eugen, Motet-Grigoras, Dan.

Inst : Not given.

Title : The Use of Polarograph for Potentiometric Determination of pH.

Orig Pub: Rev. chim. (Romin), 1957, 2, No 2, 293-298.

Abstract: The polarograph of Heyrovsky can be used as a potentiometer with automatic registration of the potential of indicator electrode versus reference electrode. On rotation of the drum of the potentiometer, current I flows through the cell, the magnitude of which passes through zero at the compensation point. For an exact determination of φ at which $I = 0$, use is made of a voltmeter having a sensitivity of 0.01 v. From the value of φ is

Card 1/2

RUMANIA / Laboratory Equipment. Instrumentation.

F

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 3, 1959, 8073.

Abstract: calculated the pH of the solution. On determinations with hydrogen - and quinhydrone indicator-electrodes the average error amounts to 0.04 pH units. -- Yu. Pleskov.

Card 2/2

67

RUMANI/Pharmacology and Toxicology. Local Anesthetics.

v

Obs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 15, 1958, 89920.

Author : Macovschi, E.; Cocarino, L.

Inst : Rumanian Academy

Title : The Effect of Novocain Chlorhydrate upon the
Permeability to Saponin of the Branchial Membranes
of Live Carps.

Orig Pub: Comun. Acad. RPR. 1957, 7, No 1, 31-33.

Abstract: Experiments were carried out on young samples of carps caught in July/August. Respiratory movements of the fish placed in a 0.2% solution of saponin (I) were counted before and after their maintenance for a period of 1-2½ hours in a 0.05-0.1% solution of novocain (II). The toxic effect of I was esti-

Card : 1/2

RUMINI/Pharmacology and Toxicology. Local Anesthetics.

v

Abstr Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 10, 1958, 89920.

inated by the decrease of the respiratory rhythm to below 7 movements (75 seconds). Poisoning of the fish subjected to the preliminary action of II took place notably faster than in the controls. (7-14 min. instead of 21 min.). The rapidity of the onset of poisoning was accelerated with the increased of the concentration of II and the duration of contact with it. It is the opinion of the authors that II decreases the surface tension of the bronchial membranes and thus facilitates the absorption of I. The obtained data confirmed the hypothesis of Reine and David on the relationship between the anesthetic action of drugs and their ability to reduce surface tension. -- Ye. M. Sheynbaum.

Card : 2/2

V-32

COUNTRY	Rumania	R-26
CATEGORY	:	
ABS. JOUR.	RZKhim, No. 22 1959 No.	80043
AUTHOR	Maeovschi, E. and Sermanioti, C.	
INST.	Romanian Academy of Sciences	
TITLE	Modifications of the Bertrand and Bierri Method for the Determination of the Glucoses Content	
ORIG. PUB.	Studii si Cercetari Biochim Acad RPR, 1, No 3, 271-276 (1958)	
ABSTRACT	The main drawback in the application of the above-indicated methods for the determination of the content of glucoses heretofore has been the need for the utilization of complicated filtration procedures for the separation of the curric oxide which is formed. The authors propose a modification of the above method which consists in the addition of sodium bicarbonate to the Fehling solution (before filtration), which permits the filtration to be made with standard filter paper.	
CARDS	1/2	

COUNTRY	:	Rumania	H-26
CATEGORY	:		
ADS. JOUR.	:	REKhina, No. 22 1959 №.	10-3
AUTHOR	:		
UNIT,	:		
TITLE	:		
CRIS. PUB.	:		
ABSTRACT	:	In synthesis, the new procedure calls for the addition of zinc sulfate to the solution after the completion of the oxidation reaction in order to prevent the further oxidation of the cupric chloride on contact with the air.	D. Bronshteyn
APR 21 1971	2/2	258	

MACOVSCHI, E.; VASU, S.; CIHSTEANU, M.

Effect of urease and β -amylase on the urea, and consequently on the starch, in the presence of certain glycoproteic coacervates. p.933.

COMUNICARILE. Bucuresti, Romania, Vol. 7, no. 11, Nov. 1957.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (SEA) LC, Vol. 8, no. 8, Aug. 1959.

Uncl.

MACOVSKI, E., AND OTHERS

Activity of phosphatase, cholinesterase, and cytochrome oxidase of the intracellular formations of a rat brain during various functional states, p. 9

Academia Republicii Popularare Romine. Institutul de Biochimie STUDII SI CERC TARI DE BICCHIMIE.
Bucuresti, Romania
Vol. 1, no.1, 1958

Monthly list of East European Accession Index (EEAI), LC Vol. 8, No. 11
November 1959
Uncl.

MACOVSKI, E., AND OTHERS.

Phosphatasic, cholinesterasic, and cytochrome oxidasic activity of the intracellular formationf of a rat's brain in various functional conditions. p. 275.

COMUNICARILE. Bucuresti, Rumania. Vol. 8, no. 3, Mar. 1958.

Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 9, September, 1959.

Uncl.

COUNTRY	: Rumania	F
CATEGORY	: Laboratory Equipment, Instrumentation	
ABS. JOUR.	: RUMHIM., No. 16 1959, No.	56999
AUTHOR	: Macovschi, E. and Motet-Grigores, D.	
INST.	: Rumanian Academy of Sciences	
TITLE	: The Application of Polarographs in the Potentiometric Determination of pH	
ORIG. PUB.	: Comun Acad RPR, 8, No 8, 781-784 (1958)	
ABSTRACT	: The polarograph can be used as a recording potentiometer in pH measurements. The measurements are made in a conventional polarographic cell; the accuracy of the determination is ± 0.04 pH units.	
	Yu. Pleskov	

CARD: 1/1

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MACOVSKI, E.; CORSTEANU, M.

Coacervate of the human blood serum proteins and gum arabic. p. 111

Academia Republicii Populare Române. Institutul de Biochimie. STUDII SI CERCETARI
DI BIOCHIMIE. Bucuresti, Romania. Vol. 2, no. 2, 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no. 2, August 1959

Uncl.

MACOVSKI, Eugen, acad.; ZAHARIA, O.; BUZILA, L.

Assimilation of ammonium nitrate introduced into tomato plants by the
capillary method. Rev chimie 5 no.1:49-56 '60. (EEAI 10:2)

1. Academie de la Republique Populaire Roumaine, Membre de l'Academie
de la Republique Populaire Roumaine, Comite de redaction, Revue de
chimie (for Macovski)
(Tomato) (Ammonium nitrate)

MACOVSKI, E., acad.; MIHAESCU, A.; POPESCU, A.

Methods of measuring iodine endosmosis in uterine cervix.
Studii cerc biochimie 5 nr.1:113-115 '62.

1. Catedra de biochimie, Facultatea de stiinte naturale a
Universitatii "C. I. Parhen", Bucuresti. 2. Membru al
Comitetului de redactie si redactor responsabil, "Studii si
cercetari de biochimie" (fir Macovski).

MACOVSKI, E., acad.; STEOPOE, I.; CEAUSESCU, S.

Studies on the structure of coacervates by cytological method.
Studii cerc biochimie 5 no.3:323-329 '62.

1. Institutul de biochimie al Academiei R.P.R. si Catedrele de anatomie-histologie-embriologie si de biochimie ale Universitatii din Bucuresti.
2. Membru al Comitetului de redactie si redactor responsabil, "Studii si cercetari de biochimie" (for Macovski).

MACOVSCHI, Eugen, acad.; RADULESCU, Traian; SCOLNIC, Lora

Exosmosis of inorganic phosphorus as a test of muscle state
preliminary note. Studii cerc biochimie 5 no.4:485-495 '62.

1. Institutul de biochimie al Academiei, R.P.R., Bucuresti.

MACOVSKI, E., acad.; FRUNZETI, V.; RADULESCU, S.

Migration of pyronine and methylene blue through tomato and
balsam stems. Studii cerc biochimie 6 no.1:23-38 '63.

1. Institutul de biochimie al Academiei R.P.R., Bucuresti.

*

MACOVSKI, E., acad.; IORDACHE, Corina

Isometric coefficients and the relations between effort and
muscular phosphagen. Studii cerc biochimie 6 no.2:181-199 '63.

1. Institutul de biochimie al Academiei R.P.R.

MACOVSKI, E. acad.

Living matter and its importance in plant hybridization.
Studii cerc biochimie 6 no.4:467-484 '63.

I. Institutul de biochimie al Academiei R.P.R., si Catedra de
biochimie a Universitatii din Bucuresti.

MACOVSKI,E., acad. BOTOSANEANU, Lilica

Splitting method for comparative biochemic research on
plants. Studii cerc biochimie 6 no.4:485-490 '63.

1. Institutul de biochimie al Academie R.P.R., Bucuresti.

MACOVSKI, Eugen, acad.

Some cybernetic aspects of the problem of live matter
structure. Studii cerc biochimie ? no.1:5-8 '64.

1. Institute of Biochemistry of the Rumanian Academy and the
Department of Biochemistry of the Bucharest University.

MACOVSCHT, E., acad.: CARSTEANU, Mioura; RUFECIU, Alexandrina

Method for determining the exosmosis of electrolytes in the
uterine tube. Studii cerc biochimie 7 no.2:151-152 '64.

1. Institute of Biochemistry, Romanian Academy, Bucharest. Submitted February 25, 1964.

MACOVSKI, Eugen, assoc.: RADU BOGDAN, Danu.

Introducing and spreading molecular peroxidase on potato plants. Studii cercetari biologice nr. 3:316-319 (ed.).

1. Institute of Pathobiology, Romanian Academy, Bucharest.
Submitted June 15, 1962.

VOINESCU, I.; MACRI, Elena

Tardive traumatic paralysis of the ulnar nerve. Rumanian M Rev. no.2:
37-39 Ap-Je '60.

(ULNAR NERVE diseases) (ELBOW fracture & dislocation)

Macri, I.

GRIGORIU, N.
Bucharest (in copy); Given Name
Country: Romania
Academic Degrees: Dr.
Affiliation: Zootechnical Research Institute (Institutul de Cercetari
Zootehnice).
Source: Bucharest, Probleme Zootehnice si Veterinare, No 4, 1961,
pp 29-36.
Data: "Observations on the Morbidity and Mortality of Suckling Bulls
and Pigs."

Co-authors:
MACRI, I., Engineer, Zootechnical Research Institute (Institutul
de Cercetari Zootehnice).

MACRI, M

RUMANIA

Ing M. POP, Animal Husbandry Research Institute; Ing M. MACRI, Suceava;
Ing Viorica DINU, Bucharest, and Veterinarian Sanda CONSTANTINESCU,
Galati.

"Artificial Insemination of Hens."

Bucharest, Revista de Zootehnice si Medicina Veterinara, Vol 13, No 4,
Apr 63; pp 45-52.

Abstract [English summary modified]: Artificial insemination of hens
permit rapid upgrading of stock with optimal utilization of the expensive
roosters of noble breeds: 0.52 ml. semen can be obtained by abdominal
massage from rooster, suffices for 100 to 150 hens. Complete technical
details. Table; 8 photographs of technique; 3 Soviet, 4 Rumanian include
thesis, 3 Western references.

1/1

PISLARASU, C., ing.; AGENT, V., arch.; MACRI, R., arch.; MARCOVICI, A.,
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001031320005-6"
ing.; BARBALANI, M., ing.; NEACSU, I., ing.; APROZEANU, V.,
ing.

Construction of apartment houses with many stories achieved
by gliding shuttering in Bucharest. Rev constr si mat constr
15 no. 12: 610-617 D '63.

MACRIN, G.

15

New glasses for electric vacuum bulbs used in the Romanian Popular Republic. C. Crupenschi and Gh. Macrin: *Ind. ugoare* (Bucharest) 5, 171-6 (1958). In the new formulas the alk. oxides are reduced, and the CaO or MgO content is increased in order to obtain better chem. resistance, a lower crystn. velocity, and less variation in viscosity. The expensive PbO is used to a lesser extent. A typical glass contains SiO₂ 63.1; Al₂O₃ 0.3; Na₂O 7.6; K₂O 5.5; PbO 20.2; CaO 0.9%. Such a glass has a softening temp. at 580-600°, an annealing temp. at 400-430°, a working range between 950-1000°, a d. of 3.20, and an expansion coeff. of 83×10^{-7} . Of the required raw materials, sand, Na₂CO₃, dolomite, calcined Na₂SO₄, and Na₂CO₃ are available from native sources; only the saltpeter must be imported.

François Kertesz

4

n/a

MACRIN, Gheorghe, fizician (Bucuresti).

Modern light sources; physical phenomena in fluorescent lamps.
Electrotehnica 9 no.9:301-310 S '61.

1. Sef de sectie la Institutul de Cercetari Electrotehnice membru
corespondent al Academiei R.P.R. (for Avramescu). 2. Tehnolog
la uzinele "Electrofar" (for Macrin).

MACRIN, Gheorghe, fizician (Bucuresti).

Lamps with mercury gas and vapor discharges used for general
lighting. Electrotehnica 9 no.9:316-324 S '61.

1. Tehnolog la intreprinderea "Electrofar", Bucuresti.

PAPAGHEORGHE, Nicolae, ing. (Bucuresti).; MACRIN, Gheorghe, fizician (Bucuresti).

Lighting material for tubular fluorescent lamps. Electrotehnica 9 no.9:324-333 S '61.

1. Tehnolog sef la intreprinderea "Electrofar" (for Papagheorghe).
2. Tehnolog la intreprinderea "Electrofar" (for Macrin).

ZIMEL, H.; RIVENZON, A.; MACRINEANU, A.

Effects of the concomitant administration of T. E. M. and folliculine
on the development of Walker-256 adenocarcinoma. Neoplasma 8 no.3:263-
268 '61.

1. Institute of Endocrinology "C. I. Parhon" of the Academy of the
R.P.R., Bucarest, Roumania.

(ADENOCARCINOMA exper) (NEOPLASMS exper)
(TRIETHYLENE MELAMINE pharmacol)
(ESTROGENS pharmacol)

ZIMEL, H.; MACRINEANU, Ana

Cryptorchism as an aggravating factor in the genesis of experimental testicular tumors. IV. Intratesticular development of Walker 256 adenocarcinoma in rats after replacement of the ectopic testis in the scrotum. Stud. cercet. endocr. 13 no.1:72-79 '62.

(TESTIS neoplasms) (ADENOCARCINOMA experimental)
(CRYPTORCHISM complications)

ZIMEL, H.; RIVENZON, A.; MACRINEANU, Ana

Dynamics of the testicular changes in rats with experimental unilateral cryptorchidism. Stud. cercet. endocr. 13 no.2:225-235 '62.
(CRYPTORCHISM pathology)

ZIMEL, H.; MACRINEANU, Ana

Cryptorchism, an aggravating factor in experimental testicular tumorigenesis. V. Effects of irritations of the nerves of the spermatic cord on the intratesticular development of Guerin T 8 carcinoma in rats. Stud. cercet. endocr. 13 no.3:415-418 '62.

(CRYPTORCHISM experimental) (TESTIS neoplasms)
(SPERMATIC CORD innervation) (NEOPLASMS experimental)

ZIMEL, H.; MACRINEANU, Ana; HILLEBRAND, A.

Cryptorchism as an aggravating factor in experimental testicular tumorigenesis. VI. Effects of hypophysectomy on the intratesticular development of Walker 256 adenocarcinoma in rats with experimental cryptorchism. Stud. cercet. endocr. 13 no.4:557-561 '62.

(CRYPTORCHISM) (TESTICULAR NEOPLASMS) (ADENOCARCINOMA)
(HYPOPHYSECTOMY)

ZIMEL, H.; MACRINEANU, Ana

The effects of castration and concomitant treatment with degranol
and estrogens on experimental tumors. Stud. cercet. endocr. 13
no.5:696-698 '62.

(MAMMARY NEOPLASMS, EXPERIMENTAL) (ADENOCARCINOMA)
(CASTRATION) (ESTROGENS) (MANNOMUSTINE)

ZIMEL, H.; MACRINEANU, Ana

The role of cryptorchism in tumorigenesis of the testicle.
Rev. sci. med. 8 no.3/4:197-200 '63.

(CRYPTORCHISM) (TESTICULAR NEOPLASMS)
(HYPOPHYSECTOMY) (NEOPLASMS, EXPERIMENTAL)
(CARCINOMA 256, WALKER)

ZIMEL, H.; PETREA, I.; MACRINEAMU, A.; HILLEBRAND, A.

The effects of the riboazauracil and novoembihin on the experimental tumours and on the endocrine system in the hypophysectomized rats. Neoplasma 10 no. 5:469-481 '63.

1. Institute of Endocrinology "C.I.Parhon" of the R.P.R.
Academy, Bucarest, Roumania.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

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SIMON, W.; MACRI, RAY

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Title: *Rebel Leader, Cuba*
Date: 1960
Page No. 1 of 1

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001031320005-6"

ZINEL, H.; MACRINEANU, Ana; HILLEBRAND, A.

Cryptorchidism as an aggravating factor in experimental testicular tumorigenesis. Note to VII-a: Development of tumor homotransplants in the testicles of cryptorchid, hypophysectomized rats treated with gonadotrophic hormone. Stud. cercet. endocr. 16 no.2:117-126 '64.

ZIMEL, H.; NICOLESCU-CATARGI, A.; MACRINIANU, Ana

Influence of the hypothalamus and of hormone treatment on testicular lesions produced by treatment with cytostatic drugs. Stud. cercet. endocr. 15 no.3:223-226 '64.

ZIMEL, H.; MACRINEANU, A.

Increased antiblastic activity of some hormone-cytostatic compounds by previous administration of nonalkylating model substances. Neoplasma (Bratisl) 12 no.3.297-30% '65

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4. Editorial board member, "Kohaszati Lapok" (for Domony).
5. President, Hungarian Association for Mining and Metallurgy (for Levardi).
6. Secretary General, Hungarian Association for Mining and Metallurgy (for Selmeci).
7. Head, Auditing Commission, Hungarian Association for Mining and Metallurgy (for Fekete).
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